

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	BRS	L1	2	6052667.uref.	USPAT; EPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:41
2	BRS	L2	15	priceline	USPAT; EPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:47
3	BRS	L3	7614	(aging or stale or expiring or expired or expiration or clearance or aged or old) near5 (items or item or products or product)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:26
4	BRS	L4	10630	705/\$.ccls.	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:50
5	BRS	L5	241	3 and 4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:50
6	BRS	L6	13	(limited adj life) near2 (items or products)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:25
7	BRS	L7	0	6 and 4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:52
8	BRS	L8	11	overstock and 4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:52

	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1			0
2			0
3			0
4			0
5			0
6			0
7			0
8			0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
9	BRS	L9	11	overstocked and 4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:52
10	BRS	L10	3	8 and 9	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:53
11	BRS	L11	258	8 or 9 or 5	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:54
12	BRS	L12	88	time adj sensitive near5 (items or products or item or product or service)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:25
13	BRS	L13	6	12 and 4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:55
14	BRS	L14	263	11 or 13	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:55
15	BRS	L15	1007	airline near3 ticket\$1	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:56
16	BRS	L16	193	15 and 4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:57

	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
9			0
10			0
11			0
12			0
13			0
14			0
15			0
16			0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
17	BRS	L17	375122	(reduce\$1 near2 (price or prices or cost or tariff or tariffs or costs))	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 16:59
18	BRS	L18	68	17 and 14	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:23
19	BRS	L19	1	"Re34915".PN.	USPAT	2003/09/28 17:15
20	BRS	L20	1	"3573747".PN.	USPAT	2003/09/28 17:16
21	BRS	L21	34154	16 and overstock or surplus	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:24
22	BRS	L22	3	16 and (surplus or overstock)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:24
23	BRS	L23	9	time adj sensitive near5 (inventory)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:25
24	BRS	L24	0	(limited adj life) near2 (inventory)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:25
25	BRS	L25	126	(aging or stale or expiring or expired or expiration or clearance or aged or old) near3 (inventory)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:26

	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
17			0
18			0
19			0
20			0
21			0
22			0
23			0
24			0
25			0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
26	BRS	L26	86	(surplus or extra or overstock) adj inventory	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:27
27	BRS	L27	221	23 or 25 or 26	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:27
28	BRS	L28	46	27 and 4	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:27
29	BRS	L29	36	28 not 18	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:36
30	BRS	L30	59	15 and auction\$3	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:36
31	BRS	L31	52	30 not (18 or 29)	USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T	2003/09/28 17:37

	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
26			0
27			0
28			0
29			0
30			0
31			0



US-PAT-NO: 6598024  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6598024 B1  
TITLE: Method and system for processing  
supplementary product sales at a point-of-sale terminal  
DATE-ISSUED: July 22, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY
STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY	
Walker; Jay S.	Ridgefield
CT N/A N/A	
Jorasch; James A.	Stamford
CT N/A N/A	
Van Luchene; Andrew S.	Norwalk
CT N/A N/A	

APPL-NO: 09/ 442754

DATE FILED: November 12, 1999

PARENT-CASE:

The present application is a continuation application of patent application No. 08/920,116 entitled METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCT SALES AT A POINT-OF-SALE TERMINAL filed Aug. 26, 1997 which is a continuation-in-part application of co-pending patent application Ser. No. 08/822,709, entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING LOTTERY TICKET TRANSACTIONS UTILIZING POINT-OF-SALE TERMINALS, filed on Mar. 21, 1997, incorporated herein by reference.

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/16, 705/14 , 705/17 , 705/20

ABSTRACT:

A POS terminal determines an upsell to offer in exchange for the change due to a customer in connection with a purchase. The point-of-sale terminal

preferably maintains a database of at least one upsell price and a corresponding upsell to offer a customer in exchange for the change due to him.

If the customer accepts the upsell, the cashier so indicates by pressing a selection button on the POS terminal. The required payment amount for the customer to pay is then set equal to the rounded price, rather than the purchase price. Thus, the customer receives the upsell in exchange for the coins due to him, and the coins need not be exchanged between the customer and the POS terminal.

36 Claims, 17 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 17

----- KWIC -----

Detailed Description Text - DETX (4):

Further, the present invention allows businesses to more effectively sell aged or perishable products by offering such products in exchange for change due. Such products, such as aging magazines, audio tapes, compact discs, flowers and various perishables can be sold, thereby generating additional revenue and reducing the costs of otherwise disposing of the products.

Providing the customer with aged products effectively allows businesses to "pre-qualify" customers to receive discounts on products.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (15):

The above-described difference between the prices of products to customers and the costs of the products to the business permits the POS terminal to determine upsells which (i) are profitably sold for the change due to a customer, and also (ii) provide the customer with a product at a reduced price,

in exchange for his change. Providing the product at a reduced price tends to increase customer satisfaction, generate additional revenue for the business and increase inventory turnover. At the same time, the prices of products need not be reduced, and thus the profits from sales of these products (besides upsells) remain substantially or completely unaffected by offering upsells.

Current US Original Classification - CCOR (1):  
705/16

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (1):  
705/14

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (2):  
705/17

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (3):  
705/20

US-PAT-NO: 6415269

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6415269 B1

TITLE: Interactive remote auction bidding system

DATE-ISSUED: July 2, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY
STATE ZIP CODE COUNTRY	
Dinwoodie; David Lionel	Flower Mound
TX N/A N/A	

APPL-NO: 09/ 086877

DATE FILED: May 29, 1998

ABSTRACT:

An interactive remote auction bidding system for conducting an auction among participants located at remote locations from the auction site utilizes a data input device for communication over a network to the auction site. The system includes a data processor located at the auction site for generating bid information for communication over the network to the remote locations. A processor located at the auction side monitors the participants' data input devices for sensing participant bids generated by the participants' data input devices. The system further displays visual bid information at the auction site for transmission over the network to the participants and generates audible bid information in support of that visual bid information.

53 Claims, 4 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

----- KWIC -----

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (4):

Remarketing surplus products is a challenge for manufacturers and dealers in many industries, and in particular the equipment industry. Stale new inventory and "slightly used" product competes for customers with goods direct from the assembly lines. Equipment ownership and usage patterns have changed and continue to change. Whereas most new product was once sold to end users, now many industry segments deliver more than 65% of new product to "Rental/Lease Fleets". Equipment sold is often guaranteed for its future value. Customers have transferred many elements of ownership risk to manufacturers and dealers by forcing sellers to provide rentals, leases, or future value guarantees. Consumer preference to rent is driven by a composite of factors including tighter lending standards, lack of tax incentives, increasing complexity and specialization of equipment, volatility of equipment values within their industries and increasing availability and competitiveness of short term equipment rental solutions. Rentals, long term leases and "buy back" agreements provide customers use of equipment without the ownership obligations or liabilities. Manufacturers and Dealers remain "at risk" and responsible for rental, lease and "buy back" equipment until its ultimate sale. In view of these marketing techniques, as well as improvements in the useful life of a product, the burden of remarketing more of these products after their first substantial use remains with manufacturers, dealers and other rental operators.

In many cases, the most severe competition for new sales is generated by identical "used product" rather than by new product of competitive manufacturers.

Current US Original Classification - CCOR (1):  
705/37

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (9):  
705/1

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (10):  
705/19

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (11):  
705/26

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (12):  
705/35

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (13):  
705/36

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (14):  
705/38

US-PAT-NO: 6119099  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6119099 A  
TITLE: Method and system for processing  
supplementary product sales at a point-of-sale terminal  
DATE-ISSUED: September 12, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	CITY
Walker; Jay S.	CT	N/A	N/A	Ridgefield
Jorasch; James A.	CT	N/A	N/A	Stamford
Van Luchene; Andrew S.	CT	N/A	N/A	Norwalk

APPL-NO: 08/ 920116

DATE FILED: August 26, 1997

PARENT-CASE:

The present application is a continuation-in-part application of co-pending patent application Ser. No. 08/822,709, entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING LOTTERY TICKET TRANSACTIONS UTILIZING POINT-OF-SALE TERMINALS, filed on Mar. 21, 1997, incorporated herein by reference.

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/16, 705/10 , 705/14 , 705/17

ABSTRACT:

A POS terminal determines an upsell to offer in exchange for the change due to a customer in connection with a purchase. The point-of-sale terminal preferably maintains a database of at least one upsell price and a corresponding upsell to offer a customer in exchange for the change due to him. If the customer accepts the upsell, the cashier so indicates by pressing a

selection button on the POS terminal. The required payment amount for the customer to pay is then set equal to the rounded price, rather than the purchase price. Thus, the customer receives the upsell in exchange for the coins due to him, and the coins need not be exchanged between the customer and the POS terminal.

182 Claims, 17 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 17

----- KWIC -----

Detailed Description Text - DETX (4):

Further, the present invention allows businesses to more effectively sell aged or perishable products by offering such products in exchange for change due. Such products, such as aging magazines, audio tapes, compact discs, flowers and various perishables can be sold, thereby generating additional revenue and reducing the costs of otherwise disposing of the products. Providing the customer with aged products effectively allows businesses to "pre-qualify" customers to receive discounts on products.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (15):

The above-described difference between the prices of products to customers and the costs of the products to the business permits the POS terminal to determine upsells which (i) are profitably sold for the change due to a customer, and also (ii) provide the customer with a product at a reduced price, in exchange for his change. Providing the product at a reduced price tends to increase customer satisfaction, generate additional revenue for the business and increase inventory turnover. At the same time, the prices of products need



not be reduced, and thus the profits from sales of these products (besides upsells) remain substantially or completely unaffected by offering upsells.

Current US Original Classification - CCOR (1):  
705/16

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (1):  
705/10

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (2):  
705/14

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (3):  
705/17